



NEW COMMITMENT PROFILE

Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections' (ADJC) commitments in 2002 were the most challenging juvenile delinquents in Arizona. Many were chronic property offenders and almost one-quarter of them were violent offenders. Almost all had serious substance abuse problems, combined with significant intellectual, educational and emotional issues. The *New Commitment Profile* is a review of the juveniles committed to ADJC throughout Fiscal Year 2002. This report presents statistical information about the demographic, commitment offenses, needs assessments, and other related details for the juveniles committed to ADJC.

This report is a compilation of data from Arizona juvenile court commitment orders, ADJC's juvenile database, YouthBase, as well as other files maintained by Research and Development (R & D).

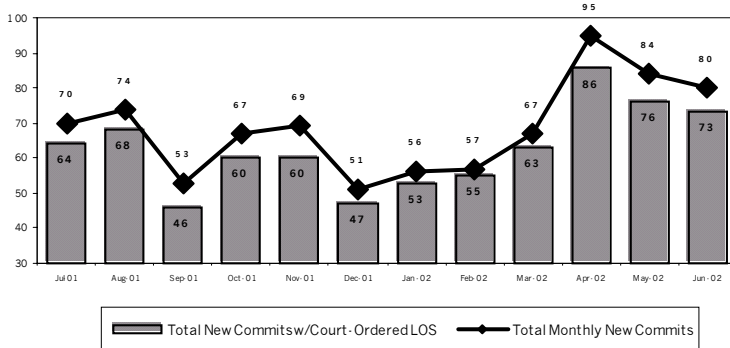
HIGHLIGHTS:

There were 823 juveniles committed to ADJC in FY 2002, a decrease of 8.5% from the 893 juveniles committed in FY 2001.

Juvenile court judges committed 752 juveniles (91.4% of the 823 new commitments) in FY 2002 with a court-ordered minimum length of stay for placement in a secure facility

Monthly new commitments went from a low of 51 in December 2001 to a high of 95 in April of (See Graph 1 below)

Figure 1: Monthly ADJC New Commitments
Fiscal Year 2002



ADJC NEW COMMITMENT JUVENILE PROFILE

As shown in Table 1, the profile of the typical ADJC new commitment has remained consistent since 1999. The length of stay given to the ADJC commitments has evidenced an increasing trend going from 6.9 months in FY 1998 to 7.6 months in FY 2002.

Analysis of data and trends enabled ADJC to develop a meaningful profile of juveniles committed to its custody. A typical new commitment to ADJC:

was a 16 year-old Hispanic male from Maricopa County. His most serious commitment offense was a class 6 felony, and it was most likely a theft. He was committed to ADJC with a court-ordered length of stay of 7.6 months and he was determined to be a moderate risk. His placement according to both ADJC matrix and court-ordered minimum was in a secure ADJC facility rather than a community based placement.

Table 1

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Gender	Male	Male	Male	Male
Age	16	17	17	16
Ethnicity	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic	Hispanic
County	Maricopa	Maricopa	Maricopa	Maricopa
Offense	Theft	Theft	Theft	Theft
Class Level	Misd.	Misd.	Misd.	Class 6 Fel.
Court Order	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Length of Stay	6.9 mos.	7.4 mos.	7.0 mos.	7.6 mos.
Risk Level	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Placement	Secure Care	Secure Care	Secure Care	Secure Care

Almost half (43.6%) of the new commitments were committed on property offenses, decreasing from 48.9% in FY 2001. Theft, including Theft of Vehicle, represented the highest percentage of property offenses with 12.3%, decreasing from 15.5% in FY 2001.

The length of stay given to the youth increased from an average of 7.0 months in FY 2001 to 7.6 months in FY 2002.

The most common age of a juveniles' first court referral was thirteen, while the most common age for a juvenile when committed to ADJC was 16 years-old. Fully 41.6% of the juveniles had between 6 and 10 prior court referrals while one third (30.5%) had only one felony petition.

CASE STUDY

Jeffrey (not his real name) was committed to ADJC in February 2002; he was a sixteen year old male from Maricopa County. He was committed to ADJC for running away from his placement, thereby violating his probation. He was originally placed on probation for Criminal Damage in 1996, and he was continued on probation in 1997 on two molestation charges. He had five court referrals and his risk score was 2, or a moderate risk.

Jeffrey's early home life was very difficult. He was homeless with his mother through much of his early years and he had no relationship with his natural father. He has had numerous step-fathers, but did not have a positive relationship with any of them. His siblings were all living in separate places and his mother was living in Section 8 housing. He was sexually abused by a family member, who was serving a prison term for the offense.

Jeffrey has been diagnosed with bipolar disorder and there are extensive mental health issues in his family. His maternal grandmother was diagnosed with bipolar disorder and three of his uncles were diagnosed with various forms of mental illness, they were also drug abusing and involved in the criminal justice system.

Jeffrey had a long history of unsuccessful treatment attempts, dysfunctional family issues, abuse issues, and mental health disorder. In the five years prior to ADJC commitment he received therapeutic intervention from Arizona Children's Home, Youth Development Institute, Sex Offender Program, and Sex Offender Program Group Home. He was also referred to three additional residential treatment centers and was denied acceptance into those facilities.

His ADJC caseworker made the following observations: "So far Jeffrey has done well at ADJC, he has earned his junior level, he is an adjudicated sex offender that spent 3-4 years at YDI for sexual issues. He is currently working on these issues with our Mental Health Treatment Coordinator in a group setting. He will continue these groups up until he leaves. He will also be attending anger management and substance abuse groups with our Psychology Associate here in the unit within the next month. He still has some progress to make; he often will attempt to manipulate staff by saying that another person gave him permission to do a certain thing, when that person actually did not give permission. But all and all he is making some good progress with his programming; he is a bright youth who is enjoying learning computers in our education department."

Jeffrey's case was presented to give the reader a better understanding of the highly troubled juveniles committed to ADJC in 2002. ADJC has programs designed to work with juveniles that have the same type of background as Jeffrey.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Hispanic juveniles accounted for 45.8% of the new commitments in FY 2002. Caucasian juveniles, with 34.5% accounted for the second largest racial/ethnic category, followed by African American juveniles (10.4%), Native American juveniles (5.3%), Mexican National juveniles (3.6%), and juveniles from other racial/ethnic categories (0.2%).

The vast majority of new commitments during FY 2002 (88.3%) were male, while 11.7% of the juveniles were female.

Over one-half (61.6%) of the new commitments were 16 or 17 years old at the time of commitment. A large percentage

(23.9%) were 15 years old, followed by 14 year olds (12.3%), 13 year olds (1.9%), and 12 year olds (0.2%)

Half (50.5%) of the new commitments were determined to be moderate risk, while juveniles determined to be a high risk represented 35.6%, and juveniles determined to be a low risk represented 13.9% of the total.

The percentage of new commitments from Maricopa County decreased from 44.2% in FY 2001 to 38.2% in FY 2002, while juveniles committed from Pima County increased from 24.5% to 29.3%.

Table 2

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
RACE				
Caucasian	381 (37.9%)	369 (37.4%)	347 (38.9%)	284 (34.5%)
African American	103 (10.2%)	90 (9.1%)	82 (9.2%)	86 (10.4%)
Native American	52 (5.2%)	62 (6.3%)	40 (4.5%)	44 (5.3%)
Hispanic	421 (41.9%)	433 (43.9%)	380 (42.6%)	377 (45.8%)
Asian	7 (0.7%)	6 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)	-
Other	4 (0.4%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.2%)
Mexican National	37 (3.7%)	26 (2.6%)	40 (4.5%)	30 (3.6%)
GENDER				
Female	137 (13.6%)	140 (14.2%)	103 (11.5%)	96 (11.7%)
Male	868 (86.4%)	847 (85.8%)	790 (88.5%)	727 (88.3%)
AGE				
12 and younger	9 (0.9%)	13 (1.3%)	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)
13 years old	58 (5.8%)	52 (5.3%)	46 (5.2%)	16 (1.9%)
14 years old	121 (12.0%)	123 (12.5%)	104 (11.6%)	101 (12.3%)
15 years old	231 (23.0%)	240 (24.3%)	193 (21.6%)	197 (23.9%)
16 years old	290 (28.8%)	279 (28.3%)	257 (28.8%)	261 (31.7%)
17 years old	293 (29.5%)	280 (28.4%)	290 (32.5%)	246 (29.9%)
RISK LEVEL				
Low	190 (18.9%)	213 (21.6%)	144 (16.1%)	114 (13.9%)
Moderate	508 (50.5%)	489 (49.5%)	465 (52.1%)	416 (50.5%)
High	307 (30.5%)	285 (28.9%)	284 (31.8%)	293 (35.6%)
COUNTY				
Maricopa	448 (44.5%)	412 (41.7%)	395 (44.2%)	314 (38.2%)
Pinal	50 (5.0%)	74 (7.5%)	72 (8.0%)	53 (6.4%)
Pima	283 (28.2%)	271 (27.5%)	219 (24.5%)	241 (29.3%)
Greenlee	0	0	0	1 (0.1%)
Graham	15 (1.5%)	6 (0.6%)	7 (0.8%)	10 (1.2%)
Yuma	53 (5.3%)	48 (4.9%)	48 (5.4%)	52 (6.3%)
La Paz	2 (0.2%)	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)
Mohave	39 (3.9%)	41 (4.2%)	40 (4.5%)	29 (3.5%)
Yavapai	24 (2.4%)	24 (2.4%)	33 (3.7%)	36 (4.4%)
Navajo	12 (1.2%)	19 (1.9%)	14 (1.6%)	19 (2.3%)
Apache	3 (0.3%)	12 (1.2%)	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.4%)
Gila	26 (2.6%)	13 (1.3%)	11 (1.2%)	11 (1.3%)
Coconino	12 (1.2%)	10 (1.0%)	15 (1.7%)	17 (2.1%)
Santa Cruz	10 (1.0%)	15 (1.5%)	12 (1.3%)	10 (1.2%)
Cochise	28 (2.8%)	39 (4.0%)	22 (2.5%)	26 (3.2%)
TOTAL	1005 (100%)	987 (100%)	893 (100%)	823 (100%)

COMMITMENT PROFILES FOR SB1446 OFFENDER SUBGROUPS

Concerned about violent juvenile offenders, Arizona voters passed Proposition 102 in 1996. Senate Bill (SB) 1446 was passed by the Arizona Legislature, signed by the Governor and it became Arizona law in 1997. These two related initiatives required violent and chronic juvenile offenders over 15 years old to be direct-filed into an adult court, thereby making them ineligible for commitment to the ADJC. The analysis on this page is related to the categories contained in SB 1446. The numbers are unduplicated counts and are organized hierarchically with juveniles placed in the highest group for which they qualify. Thus, a juvenile committed for a violent felony (category #2) would be placed in that category (#7) and would not appear in the first time felon category even if s/he also qualifies for it.

In FY 2002 the vast majority (67.4%) of commitments were composed of three offender subgroups: *First Time Felons*, *Second Time Felons*, and *Misdemeanants*.

First Time Felons increased from 18.6% in FY 2001 to 21.7% in FY 2002. *Second Time Felons* also increased from 17.4% in FY 2001 to 18.1% in FY 2002. *Misdemeanants* remained consistent throughout Fiscal Years 2000 (30.8%) and 2001 (30.6%).

As shown in Table 3, fully 18.5% (categories 2 and 3) of the ADJC commitments in 2002 were committed for offenses originally designated for direct file into adult court. In fact, *Chronic Felons age 15+* increased from 13.9% in FY 2001 to 15.1% in FY 2002, while juveniles *Age 14+ Accused of Selected Offenses (Discretionary)* increased from 10.4% in FY 2001 to 11.1% in FY 2002.

Of the two most serious offender subgroups, *Age 15+ Legislatively Defines Felonies* and *Age 15+ Chronic Felons*, 30.3% were admitted for a class 6 felony or a misdemeanor..

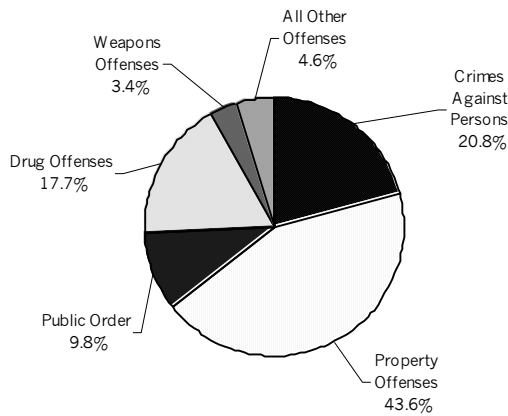
Table 3: SB 1446 OFFENDER SUBGROUPS INCLUDING ALL FELONIES

	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
1. Age 15+ Specified Violent Felonies (Mandatory Exclusion)	1 (0.1%)	0	0	0
2. Age 15+ Legislatively Defined Violent Felonies (Mandatory Exclusion)	24 (2.4%)	15 (1.5%)	23 (2.6%)	28 (3.4%)
3. Age 15+ Chronic Felons (Mandatory Exclusion)	32 (3.2%)	168 (17.0%)	124 (13.9%)	124 (15.1%)
4. Felons with Prior Transfers (Mandatory Exclusion)	6 (0.6%)	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	0
5. Age 14+ Accused of Selected Offenses (Discretionary)	138 (13.7%)	33 (3.3%)	93 (10.4%)	91 (11.1%)
6. Age 14, Chronic (Discretionary)	3 (0.3%)	27 (2.7%)	13 (1.5%)	9 (1.1%)
7. First Time Felons	276 (27.5%)	198 (20.1%)	166 (18.6%)	179 (21.7%)
8. Second Time Felons (>14 years old)	139 (13.8%)	199 (20.2%)	155 (17.4%)	149 (18.1%)
9. Misdemeanants	321 (31.9%)	304 (30.8%)	273 (30.6%)	227 (27.6%)
10. Under Age 14 Chronic Felons	3 (0.3%)	18 (1.8%)	5 (0.6%)	5 (0.6%)
11. Under Age 14 Second Time Felons	20 (2.0%)	16 (1.6%)	16 (1.8%)	3 (0.4%)
12. Under age 15 Violent Felonies	5 (0.5%)	3 (0.3%)	5 (0.6%)	5 (0.6%)
13. Violation of Probation	37 (3.7%)	4 (0.4%)	19 (2.1%)	3 (0.4%)
TOTAL	1005	987	893	823

**Pre and Post SB1446 Offender Subgroups
With Probation Violators Identified
FY 2002 Cohort**

	Total	VOP	%
1. Age 15+ Specified Violent Felonies (Mandatory Exclusion)	0	0	0
2. Age 15+ Legislatively Defines Felonies (Mandatory Exclusion)	28	15	53.6%
3. Age 15+ Chronic Felons (Mandatory Exclusion)	124	36	29.0%
4. Felons with Prior Transfers (Mandatory Exclusion)	0	0	0
5. Age 14+ Accused of Selected Offenses (Discretionary)	91	43	47.3%
6. Age 14, Chronic (Discretionary)	9	1	11.1%
7. First Time Felons	179	117	65.4%
8. Second Time Felons (>14 years old)	149	59	39.6%
9. Misdemeanants	227	79	34.8%
10. Under Age 14 Chronic Felons	5	1	20.0%
11. Under Age 14 Second Time Felons	3	1	33.3%
12. Under age 15 Violent Felonies	5	0	0
13. Violation of Probation	3	3	100%
TOTAL	823	353	42.9%

**ADJC New Commitments by Offense Subgroup
FY 2002**



OFFENSE SUBGROUPS

Almost half (43.6%) of the new commitments were committed on property offenses, decreasing from 48.9% in FY 2001. Theft, including Theft of Vehicle, represented the highest percentage of property offenses with 12.3%, decreasing from 15.5% in FY 2001.

Crimes Against Persons (CAP) represented 20.8% of the new commitments, increasing from 17.8% in FY 2001. Aggravated Assault represented almost half (49.1%) of the CAP category, while juveniles committed on a sexual offense represented 24.0% of the CAP category, increasing from 22.0% from FY 2001.

Juveniles committed on Aggravated Assault charges have increased from 6.5% in FY 2001 to 10.1% in FY 2002, while juveniles committed on all other Assault offenses have decreased from 6.0% in FY 2001 to 3.2% in FY 2002.

Juveniles committed to ADJC on a drug offense represented 17.7% of the total commitments, increasing from 16.8% in FY 2001. Almost half (49.3%) of the drug offenses were Marijuana Possession.

Public Order offenses represented 9.8% of the new commitments. Public Order offenses include disorderly conduct, escape, resisting arrest, hindering prosecution, and false reporting.

Alcohol offenses have been steadily increasing since FY 1999, from 1.7% to 3.4% in FY 2002.

Table 4				
Offense	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Group Total	1005	987	893	823
Crimes Against Persons:				
Homicide	-	-	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Kidnapping	-	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	2 (0.3%)
Sexual Assault	35 (3.5%)	46 (4.7%)	35 (3.9%)	41 (5.0%)
Robbery	22 (2.2%)	16 (1.6%)	10 (1.1%)	17 (2.1%)
Aggravated Assault	51 (5.1%)	59 (6.0%)	58 (6.5%)	84 (10.1%)
Assault	74 (7.4%)	68 (6.9%)	54 (6.0%)	26 (3.2%)
Sub Total	182 (18.1%)	190 (19.3%)	159 (17.8%)	171 (20.8%)
Property Offenses:				
Burglary 1 st Degree	7 (0.7%)	8 (0.8%)	2 (0.2%)	4 (0.5%)
Burglary 2 nd Degree	76 (7.6%)	49 (5.0%)	56 (6.3%)	34 (4.1%)
Burglary 3 rd Degree	69 (6.9%)	57 (5.8%)	56 (6.3%)	55 (6.7%)
Shoplifting	48 (4.8%)	41 (4.2%)	34 (3.8%)	24 (2.9%)
Theft <\$250	22 (2.2%)	28 (2.8%)	24 (2.7%)	12 (1.5%)
Theft \$251-\$2,999	59 (5.9%)	39 (4.0%)	46 (5.2%)	33 (4.0%)
Theft \$3,000-\$24,999	50 (5.0%)	59 (6.0%)	10 (1.1%)	6 (0.7%)
Theft of Vehicle	9 (0.9%)	36 (3.6%)	58 (6.5%)	50 (6.1%)
UUMT/Joyriding	48 (4.8%)	67 (6.8%)	67 (7.5%)	65 (7.8%)
Criminal Damage	65 (6.5%)	51 (5.2%)	47 (5.3%)	48 (5.8%)
Forgery/Fraud	14 (1.4%)	10 (1.0%)	11 (1.2%)	8 (1.0%)
Trafficking Stolen Property	2 (0.2%)	4 (0.4%)	3 (0.3%)	2 (0.3%)
Trespassing	20 (2.0%)	22 (2.2%)	23 (2.6%)	18 (2.2%)
Sub Total	489 (48.6%)	471 (47.8%)	437 (48.9%)	359 (43.6%)
Public Order:				
Disorderly Conduct	36 (3.6%)	43 (4.4%)	31 (3.5%)	22 (2.6%)
Escape	23 (2.3%)	22 (2.2%)	16 (1.8%)	17 (2.1%)
Resisting Arrest	18 (1.8%)	13 (1.3%)	8 (0.9%)	10 (1.2%)
Contempt of Court	4 (0.4%)	-	-	-
False Reporting to Law Enforcement	24 (2.4%)	18 (1.8%)	21 (2.4%)	17 (2.1%)
Unlawful Felony Flight	4 (0.4%)	4 (0.4%)	7 (0.8%)	7 (0.9%)
Interference Judicial Proceedings	3 (0.3%)	3 (0.3%)	4 (0.4%)	3 (0.4%)
Other Public Order Offenses	4 (0.4%)	2 (0.2%)	-	5 (0.6%)
Sub-Total	116 (11.6%)	105 (10.6%)	87 (9.7%)	81 (9.8%)
Drug Offenses:				
Dangerous Drug Possession/Sell/Use	15 (1.5%)	7 (0.7%)	11 (1.2%)	10 (1.2%)
Drug Paraphernalia Possession	36 (3.6%)	38 (3.9%)	29 (3.2%)	31 (3.8%)
Marijuana Possession	81 (8.1%)	76 (7.7%)	73 (8.2%)	72 (8.7%)
Inhale/Possession Toxic Vapor	12 (1.2%)	7 (0.7%)	7 (0.8%)	7 (0.9%)
Drugs On/Near School Grounds	6 (0.6%)	10 (1.0%)	3 (0.3%)	5 (0.6%)
Marijuana Sale/Trafficking	3 (0.3%)	5 (0.5%)	9 (1.0%)	4 (0.5%)
Narcotic Drugs Possession/Sell/Use	16 (1.6%)	17 (1.7%)	16 (1.8%)	15 (1.8%)
Prescription Drugs Possession/Sell	1 (0.1%)	-	-	1 (0.1%)
Miscellaneous Drug Offenses	-	-	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)
Sub-Total	170 (17.0%)	160 (16.2%)	150 (16.8%)	146 (17.7%)
Weapons Offenses				
	20 (2.0%)	30 (3.0%)	22 (2.5%)	28 (3.4%)
All Other Offenses				
Alcohol Offenses	17 (1.7%)	18 (1.8%)	23 (2.6%)	28 (3.4%)
Domestic Violence	5 (0.5%)	1 (0.1%)	-	-
Tobacco Possession	2 (0.2%)	-	-	-
Other Misc. Offenses	4 (0.4%)	12 (1.2%)	15 (1.8%)	10 (1.2%)
Sub Total	28 (2.8%)	31 (3.1%)	38 (4.3%)	38 (4.6%)

DELINQUENCY DATA

Thirteen (21.1%) was the most common age of first juvenile referral, over one-half of the new commitments (51.2%) were 12 or younger at their first referral.

The juveniles aged 15 years or older at the time of their first court referral have decreased since 1999, from 16.6% in FY 1999 to 12.5% in FY 2002.

Almost half (47.4%) had 11 or more prior court referrals at the time of commitment to ADJC, while a little over 10% had less than 5 referrals.

Most juveniles (58.9%) had at least two petitions for felony offenses before being committed to ADJC. Only 5.4% of ADJC commitments had five or more prior felony petitions.

Juveniles with four or more prior adjudications represented 77.0% of all juveniles committed to ADJC, while only 2.9% had one adjudication or less commitment.

Table 5: DELINQUENCY	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
AGE AT FIRST REFERRAL				
7 years and younger	6 (0.6%)	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)	7 (0.8%)
8 to 10 years old	148 (14.7%)	160 (16.2%)	161 (18.0%)	150 (18.2%)
11 years old	102 (10.1%)	127 (12.9%)	116 (13.0%)	115 (14.0%)
12 years old	186 (18.5%)	173 (17.5%)	159 (17.8%)	150 (18.2%)
13 years old	218 (21.7%)	215 (21.8%)	188 (21.1%)	174 (21.1%)
14 years old	178 (17.7%)	146 (14.8%)	138 (15.5%)	124 (15.1%)
15 or older	167 (16.6%)	165 (16.7%)	130 (14.5%)	103 (12.5%)
NUMBER OF REFERRALS				
1 referral	26 (2.6%)	18 (1.8%)	18 (2.0%)	5 (0.6%)
2 referrals	16 (1.6%)	17 (1.7%)	20 (2.2%)	8 (1.0%)
3 to 5 referrals	124 (12.3%)	124 (12.6%)	89 (10.0%)	78 (9.5%)
6 to 10 referrals	381 (37.9%)	412 (41.7%)	348 (39.0%)	342 (41.6%)
11 to 15 referrals	282 (28.1%)	267 (27.1%)	255 (28.6%)	212 (25.8%)
16 & more	176 (17.5%)	149 (15.1%)	163 (18.3%)	178 (21.6%)
PETITIONS FOR FELONY OFFENSES				
0 petitions	83 (8.3%)	106 (10.7%)	101 (11.3%)	84 (10.2%)
1 petition	273 (27.2%)	293 (29.7%)	252 (28.2%)	251 (30.5%)
2 petitions	280 (27.9%)	271 (27.5%)	251 (28.1%)	234 (28.4%)
3 petitions	205 (20.4%)	185 (18.7%)	189 (21.2%)	154 (18.7%)
4 petitions	85 (8.5%)	83 (8.4%)	60 (6.7%)	56 (6.8%)
5 & more petitions	79 (7.9%)	49 (5.0%)	40 (4.5%)	44 (5.4%)
NUMBER OF ADJUDICATION				
1 adjudication	65 (6.5%)	53 (5.4%)	47 (5.3%)	24 (2.9%)
2-3 adjudications	236 (23.5%)	266 (27.0%)	180 (20.2%)	165 (20.1%)
4-5 adjudications	356 (35.4%)	357 (36.2%)	316 (35.4%)	262 (31.8%)
6-7 adjudications	207 (20.6%)	191 (19.4%)	213 (23.9%)	255 (31.0%)
8 & more	141 (14.0%)	120 (12.2%)	137 (15.3%)	117 (14.2%)

before their

CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS

Many juveniles committed to ADJC have serious substance abuse, school behavior, emotional, and other needs. These needs affect the juveniles' ability to be law abiding and respond appropriately to ADJC treatment programs.

Almost all of the juveniles in FY 2002 had Substance Abuse (97.6%), Peer Relationship (97.6%), and Violent Behavior (95.1%) needs.

A few gender-based differences were found in the needs of the juveniles including Sexual Behavior needs: females (26.0%), males (16.8%), Family Substance Abuse: females (74.0%), males (56.1%), and Emotional Stability: females (95.8%), males, (71.2%).

Males had more needs than females in Education/ Employment: males (66.9%), females (42.7%) and Intellectual/Educational Deficits: males (96.3%), females (78.1%).

Table 6: CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS	Male	Female	Total
	726	96	822*
Treatment Service Factors			
Substance Abuse	706 (97.2%)	96 (100%)	802 (97.6%)
Sexual Behavior	122 (16.8%)	25 (26.0%)	147 (17.9%)
Violent Behavior	695 (95.7%)	87 (90.6%)	782 (95.1%)
Emotional Stability	517 (71.2%)	92 (95.8%)	609 (74.1%)
Theft Behavior	637 (87.7%)	88 (91.7%)	725 (88.2%)
Education/Social Skills Factors			
Life Skills	592 (81.5%)	84 (87.5%)	676 (82.2%)
Youth's Parenting Skills	67 (9.2%)	8 (8.3%)	75 (9.1%)
Education/Employment	486 (66.9%)	41 (42.7%)	527 (64.1%)
Living Situation/Finances	202 (27.8%)	35 (36.5%)	237 (28.8%)
Intellectual/Educational Deficits	699 (96.3%)	75 (78.1%)	774 (94.2%)
Peer Relationships	714 (98.3%)	88 (91.7%)	802 (97.6%)
School Behavior/Adjustment	702 (96.7%)	93 (96.9%)	795 (96.7%)
Medical & Mental Health Factors			
Health/Hygiene	297 (40.9%)	33 (34.4%)	330 (40.1%)
History of Abuse/Neglect as Victim	236 (32.5%)	71 (74.0%)	307 (37.3%)
Intra-Familial Sexual Abuse	67 (9.2%)	24 (25.0%)	91 (11.1%)
Family Environment Factors			
Conflict in Home	482 (66.4%)	83 (86.5%)	565 (68.7%)
Parenting Skills	533 (73.4%)	76 (79.2%)	609 (74.1%)
Substance Abuse/Family	407 (56.1%)	71 (74.0%)	478 (58.2%)
Family Criminality	456 (62.8%)	62 (64.6%)	518 (63.0%)
Disabilities of Caregivers	50 (6.9%)	15 (15.6%)	65 (7.9%)

DISTRIBUTION BY FELONY CLASS: AND LENGTH OF STAY

The length of stay given to a youth increased slightly from an average of 7.0 months in FY 2001 to 7.6 months in FY 2002.

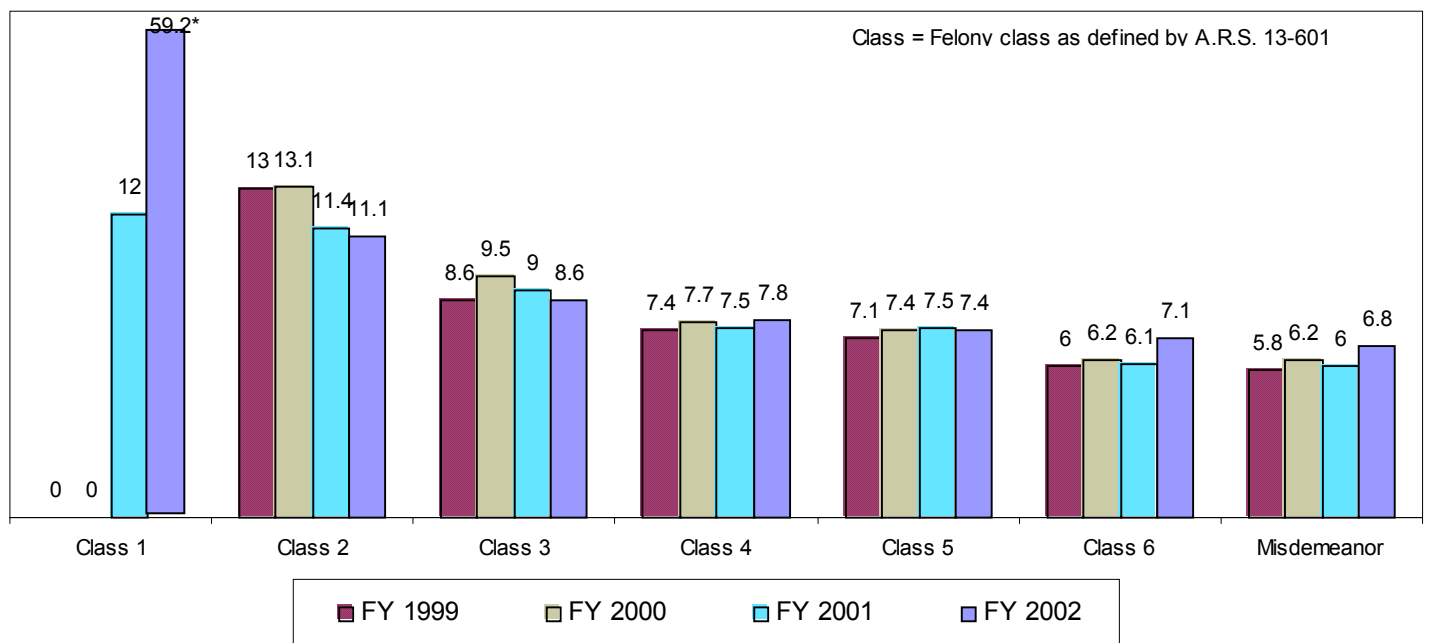
The average length of stay for FY 2002 was higher than the matrix guideline length of stay:

Class Level	Actual Length of Stay Given	ADJC Matrix Guidelines
Felony Class 2	11.1 months	12 months
Felony Class 3	8.6 months	9 months
Felony Class 4	7.8 months	7 months
Felony Class 5	7.4 months	7 months
Felony Class 6	7.1 months	6 months
Misdemeanors	6.8 months	6 months

The majority (59.6%) of new commitments were committed on the least serious offenses, which are classified under Arizona law as class 6 felonies or misdemeanors. Some of the more common Class 6 felony offenses include petty theft and UUMT (Unlawful Use of Means of Transportation) common misdemeanor offenses include shoplifting, disorderly conduct and marijuana possession.

Juvenile court judges committed 752 juveniles (91.4% of the 823 new commitments) in FY 2002 with a court-ordered minimum length of stay for placement in a secure facility, increasing from 88.5% in FY 2001.

**ADJC New Commitments Average Length of Sentence
by Level of Most Serious Commitment Offense**



**ADJC NEW COMMITMENTS
FELONY CLASS LEVEL**

	FY 1999	2000	2001	2002
Felony 1	0	0	1 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Felony 2	47 (4.7%)	51 (5.2%)	34 (3.8%)	35 (4.3%)
Felony 3	155 (15.4%)	142 (14.4%)	137 (15.3%)	108 (13.1%)
Felony 4	147 (14.6%)	141 (14.3%)	109 (12.2%)	114 (13.9%)
Felony 5	82 (8.2%)	94 (9.5%)	90 (10.1%)	75 (9.1%)
Felony 6	252 (25.1%)	253 (25.6%)	249 (27.9%)	255 (31.0%)
Misdemeanor	322 (32.0%)	306 (31.0%)	273 (30.6%)	235 (28.6%)
Total	1005 (100%)	987 (100%)	893 (100%)	823 (100%)

The SB 1446 commitment categories are considered hierarchically with subgroups enumerated in the order listed, in light of previously considered provisions. Thus, a juvenile admitted for a violent felony would be excluded immediately and would not appear in the count of chronic felons, even if he/she also qualified in this category.

The following lists the hierarchical order of the 12 SB 1446 Commitment Profile categories:

1. Age 15+ specified violent felons by ARS codes (mandatory exclusion)
2. Age 15+ legislatively-defined violent felons (mandatory exclusion)
3. Age 15 + chronic felons (mandatory exclusion)
4. Felons with prior transfer (mandatory exclusion)
5. Age 14+ selected offenses (discretionary)
6. Age 14+ chronic felons (discretionary)
7. Second time felony, age 14+
8. First time felons
9. Misdemeanants
10. Under age 14, chronic felons
11. Under age 14, second time felons
12. Under age 14, violent felons
13. Probation Violators

CATEGORY 1

Juveniles Age 15 or Older Accused of the Following Offenses:

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. First Degree Murder | 13-1105 (felony class 1) |
| 2. Second Degree Murder | 13-1104 (felony class 1) |
| 3. Armed Robbery | 13-1904 (felony class 2) |
| 4. Forcible Sexual Assault | 13-1406 (felony class 2) |

CATEGORY 2

Any other violent felony, defined as:

- Aggravated Assault Physical Injury 13-1204a1 (felony classes 2 or 3)
- Aggravated Assault Deadly Weapon 13-1204a2 (felony classes 2 or 3)
- Drive by Shooting 13-1209 (felony class 2)
- Discharge a Firearm/Structure 13-1211 (felony class 2)

CATEGORY 3

Juveniles Age 15 or Older who are Chronic Felony Offenders:

Any felony offense committed by a chronic felony offender, defined as a juvenile with the equivalent of two historical prior felony convictions.

CATEGORY 4

Juveniles with a prior criminal court felony conviction:

Any juvenile charged with a criminal offense with a historical prior felony conviction

CATEGORY 5

Juveniles Age 14 or Older Accused of the following offenses:

1. Class 1 Felony

2. Class 2 Felony
3. Class 3 Felony in violation of any offense in Title 13; chapters 10-17, 19, or 23

Note: selected felony classes 4, 5, or 6 qualify (those involving knowing or intention of serious physical injury or the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of deadly weapon or instrument). However, current automated data systems do not allow for the routine selection out at this level of specificity. Thus, it is possible that this category is under represented in the lower felony classes.

CATEGORY 6

Juveniles Age 14 or Older Accused of the following offenses:

Any felony by a chronic felony offender

CATEGORY 7

First-time Felony Offenders

The court may award a delinquent juvenile to ADJC on any felony class not previously identified.

CATEGORY 8

Second-time Felony Offenders

If a juvenile is 14 years of age or older and is adjudicated as a repeat felony offender (second felony), the juvenile court shall place the juvenile on juvenile intensive probation supervision or commit to detention center or commit to ADJC.

Disposition of Un-referenced Commitment Categories

CATEGORY 9

Juveniles adjudicated on a misdemeanor

CATEGORY 10

Juveniles under age 14, defined as a chronic felon

CATEGORY 11

Juveniles under age 14, defined as a second-time felon

CATEGORY 12

Juveniles under age 15 defined as violent (see categories 1 and 2)

CATEGORY 13

Juveniles committed on violation of probation

Note: Probation violators are un-referenced in SB 1446. For purposes of this analysis, probation violators are classified according to their probated offense and any relevant criminal history.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

The mission of the Research & Development Section is to provide ADJC management, staff, and Department stakeholders with accurate, timely, and meaningful information that supports Department goals.

This paper was prepared by Kathie Putrow, ADJC Research Analyst II with the assistance of Stella Vasquez, Planner II, Dr. John Vivian, R & D Administrator and Vira Meza, Administrative Secretary II.